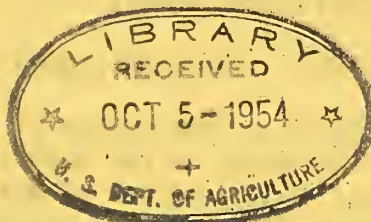


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DELAWARE ASC
FARM NEWS

No. 7

July 22, 1954

WHEAT REFERENDUM

The Nation's wheat supply is expected to approach two billion bushels when the 1954 crop is harvested -- enough to take care of all of our needs - food, feed, seed, and export - for more than two years. Against this background, the Nation's wheat growers on July 23 will vote to determine whether they want to continue the wheat marketing quota program through the 1955 crop. If two-thirds vote "yes", wheat marketing quotas will be in effect, there will be penalties for any "excess" wheat, and the full level of authorized price support will be available for those who comply with acreage allotments. If the vote is "no", there will be no quotas or marketing penalties, and the price support level for those who comply with allotments will be at 50 percent of parity.

FARM ALLOTMENT - DIVERTED ACREAGE

In an effort to prevent the "shifting of surpluses", a producer will be required to comply with all acreage allotments established for his farm in 1955 in order to be eligible for price support on any crop produced on the farm that year.

In addition to the cross-compliance among allotment crops, there will be a further requirement for farms where acreage allotments will call for diversion of more than 10 acres from the production of allotment crops in 1955. In these cases, a "total acreage allotment" will be established for the farm. The total acreage allotment will include all crop acreage allotments established for the farm and the 1953 acreage of all other crops on the farm except hay, cover crops, green manure crops, pasture, idle cropland, and summer fallow.

Producers must keep within the total acreage allotment, when one is established for their farms, in order to be eligible for price support on any crop. This requirement, of course, does not apply on the smaller farms where not more than 10 acres are to be diverted from allotment crops.

FARM SAFETY WEEK July 25-31

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER HAS PROCLAIMED JULY 25 - 31 AS NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK. YOU CAN HELP IN THE DRIVE TO LOWER THE ACCIDENT RATE. DO YOU KNOW MORE ACCIDENTAL DEATHS OCCUR IN FARMING THAN IN ANY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN THIS COUNTRY; A DISABLING INJURY STRIKES SOME FARM PERSON IN AMERICA EVERY 26 SECONDS, ON AN AVERAGE, AS THE RESULT OF AN AVOIDABLE ACCIDENT? ASK YOURSELVES THESE QUESTIONS DURING SAFETY WEEK:

SUN: How can I teach safety? (Setting a good example may be the starting place.)
MON: What do I owe my family in the matter of safety?
TUES: What do I owe the community in the matter of safety?
WED: What do I owe myself in the matter of safety?
THURS: What influence have I had on safety programs during the past year?
FRI: What safety measures do I now practice?
SAT: What can I do to further the safety program during the year ahead?

DAIRYING REQUIRES BRAINS AND BRAWN

Not a "get-rich quick" venture, dairy farming requires patience, skill, capital, and business ability according to Delmar J. Young, Extension dairy specialist for the University of Delaware. Young says he has frequent inquiries from persons wanting to enter dairy farming.

"To be a success you must like cows and enjoy working in and around a dairy," he states. "Better be sure you have a market for your product. There is quite a surplus of milk now, and many plants are not able to take on additional producers."

He says further that "dairying has become highly specialized, and needs a business-like approach. A dairy farmer must like quiet, patient, regular living, and possess a strong combination of brains and brawn. Dairying is a seven-days-a-week, 365-days-a-year proposition."

ASC COMMITTEEMAN TERMS LIMITED

Farmers may serve only three consecutive terms as a county or a community Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committeeman, under regulation revisions recently announced by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

An exception to this rule, is where all three members of the county committee have already served three consecutive terms. In such a case, one member is eligible for election to an additional term.

Other major changes provided by the new regulations: (1) Create county and community boards which will conduct the annual elections of committeemen; (2) prohibit officials of general farm organizations from serving as members of county ASC committees; (3) prohibit county committeemen from acting as sales agents or employees of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, as marketing quota review committeemen, and as employees of county offices.

NEW SURPLUS DISPOSAL BILL

The new bill for disposal of surplus farm commodities over the next three years was signed into law by President Eisenhower Saturday, July 10. It should prove to be an important step toward putting the Nation's surplus farm commodities to constructive use.

Through means provided in this bill, we will be able to contribute very materially to the economic growth and development of friendly countries abroad, which will benefit not only the countries receiving our surplus products but also ourselves. From the standpoint of American agriculture and the well-being of our national economy, we cannot overemphasize the importance of maintaining international trade at the highest possible level and expanding the flow of our surplus farm products into foreign markets.

One major provision of the bill authorizes the President to negotiate agreements with friendly countries for the sale of surplus farm commodities for foreign currencies in such a way as to expand market demand abroad for U. S. agricultural commodities and to implement U. S. foreign policy. The sale and exportation of such commodities would be financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation. An appropriation of up to \$700,000,000 is authorized to reimburse the CCC.

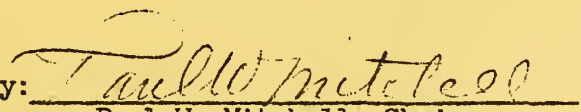
The foreign currencies which accrue under the program may be used for
(1) development of new markets for United States agricultural commodities;
(2) purchase of strategic and critical materials; (3) procurement of military equipment, and defense materials, facilities and services; (4) financing the purchase of goods or services for other friendly countries; (5) promotion of international economic development and trade; (6) payment of United States obligations abroad; (7) loans to promote multilateral trade and economic development; and (8) financing international educational exchange activities.

Another major provision of the bill continues the famine relief type of program which expired earlier this year. Under this provision the President is authorized to make transfers of surplus commodities on a grant basis to assist friendly countries or voluntary foreign relief agencies in meeting famine or other relief requirements. Total expenditures for this purpose, including the CCC's investment in the commodities, may be made up to \$300,000,000.

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FOR THE DELAWARE ASC STATE COMMITTEE

By:


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